जानबूझकर आरोप लगाए थे कि इस सरकार के निकम्मेपन के कारण यह हुआ । इस सरकार के एक मंत्री ने यहां तक कह दिया कि चरारे शरीफ के बदले पाकिस्तान पर हमला कर देना चाहिए । लेकिन जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल वहां गया था संसद का उसके सामने राज्यपाल महोदय ने कुछ बातें कही थी । मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री जी उनको पढ़ें । उन्होंने कहा था कि उन सबको थकाने के लिए यह प्रक्रिया अख्तियार की गयी कि थककर उग्रवादी चरारे शरीफ से बाहर चले आंए । उस थकान को ही हम अपनी रण नीति मानते रहे । हमने इसलिए कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । वह श्रेयस्कर नहीं था । यह अपने आप में बताता है कि सरकार की रणनीति फेल हो गयी । राज्यपाल वहां प्रशासन चलाता है । गृह मंत्रालय सीधे जिम्मेदारी लेता है । वहां के लोगों ने भी प्रतिनिधिमंडल से कहा कि सरकार को इस तरह की घटना का पूर्वानुमान नहीं था। यह सरकार पर निकम्मेपन का आरोप है । ऐसी हालत में क्या गृह मंत्रालय सीधे-सीधे जिम्मेवारी लेगा? या प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय इस घटना के लिए सीधे सीधे इस घटना की जिम्मेदारी लेगी और हमारे राष्ट्र की छवि अल्पसंख्यकों और धार्मिक स्थानों के बारे में जो गंदी हुई है उस छवि को साफ करने के लिए राष्ट्र और दुनिया के सामने क्षमायाचना करेगी ?

श्री एस.बी. चव्हाण : इसके अंदर कोई क्षमायाचना की बात करने की आवश्यकता है ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूं । एक मरतबा जो स्ट्रेटेजी कामयाब हुई, दूसरी मरतबा वह फेल हो गयी यह बात तो सच है....

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : स्ट्रेटेजी कामयाब नहीं हुई तो जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? आपकी हैं, सरकार की है ।

श्री एस.बी. चव्हाण : यह सारी स्ट्रेटेजी हमने तय की थी । लेकिन इस सारी तफसील में आज जाना मेरे लिए मुनासिब नहीं होगा । जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर आएंगे and he will be the total authority to decide as to who is responsible for this, and take action against them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 64.

Minimum consumption expenditure

*64. SHRI JIBON ROY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as per Government's estimates, minimum consumption expenditure for living a standard life above poverty line is fixed at Rs. 11,000 per annum for rural areas and Rs. 11,800 for urban areas;

(b) if so. the minimum consumption requirement for a three unit family;

(c) whether the minimum wage of the Central Government employees is commensurate to this requirement; and

(d) the names of State Governments which have revised the minimum wage for maintaining living standards of three consumption unit family above poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. JAGANNATH MISHRA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b): The poverty line estimate made by the Planning Commission is in terms of monthly per capita expenditure of Rs. 181.5 in rural areas and Rs. 209.5 in urban areas at 1991-92 prices. This is the minimum consumption expenditure required to maintain a standard of life above poverty line, in terms of annual house-hold expenditure this is expressed as Rs. 11060 in rural areas and Rs. 11850 in urban areas rounded off to Rs. 11000 and Rs. 11800 respectively. The poverty line for the household is based on average family size of 5.08 in rural areas and 4.71 in the urban areas derived from National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure of 43rd round (1987-88). The minimum consumption requirement for a three member family would be Rs. 6534 for rural areas and Rs. 7542 for urban areas.

(c) and (d) Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, both the Central Government as well as the State Governments are the appropriate government for the fixation/ revision of minimum rates of wages for scheduled employments falling under their respective jurisdiction. The Central Government is responsible for the fixation

of minimum rates of wage in respect of 40 scheduled employments and the wages fixed for these employments are commensurate with the minimum consumption requirement estimated by the Planning Commission. There are no uniform criteria adopted by the different State Governments for fixation of minimum wages. The State Governments, in addition to the criteria recommended by the Indian Labour Conference (1957), have also been taking into account various factors such as socio-economic conditions, market forces varying cost of living, etc. while fixing/revising the minimum wages. A Statement indicating the range of minimum wages for unskilled workers in different States/ Union Territories is enclosed as Statement-I.

Statement-I

Minimum Rates of Wages for the Unskilled Workers in Different States/Union Territories Admn.

S. No.	Name of State Govt/ U.T. Administration	Minimum rate of wages & date of Revision	Remarks
1	2	3	4
I State			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 11.00 to* Rs. 40.00 p.d. (11.10.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 24.00 p.d. (1.11.90)	Rates vary from employment to employment and areas to areas.
3.	Assam	Rs. 25.30 to* Rs. 32.00 p.d. (10.2.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
4.	Bihar	Rs. 21.00 to Rs. 34.00 p.d. (19.7.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
5.	Goa	Rs. 14.00 to Rs. 27.00 p.d. (7.2.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
6.	Gujarat	Rs. 15.00 to* Rs. 37.50 p.d. (1.4.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
7.	Haryana	Rs. 1189.30 p.m.* (1.7.94)	Single rates for all employment.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 24.00 p.d. to Rs. 26.00 p.d. (14.11.93)	Double rates for all employment.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15.00 p.d. (24.3.89)	Single rates for all employment.
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 23.44 to* Rs. 32.53 p.d. (22.7.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
11.	Kerala	Rs. 19.50 to* Rs. 76.40 p.d. (31.3.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)

1	2	3	4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 30.36 p.d.* Rs. 33.92 p.d. (29.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment.
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 8.00 to* Rs. 69.10 p.d. (29.6.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones)
14.	Manipur	Rs. 37.90 p.d. (for plain) Rs. 40.90 p.d. (for Hill areas) (1.6.90)	Double rate for all employment.
15.	Meghalaya	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (16.3.94)	Single rate for all employment.
16.	Mizoram	Rs. 28.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rates for all employment.
17.	Nagaland	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (6.7.92)	Single rates for all employment.
18.	Orissa	Rs. 25.00 p.d. (1.7.92)	Single rates for all employment.
19.	Punjab	Rs. 40.52 p.d.* (1.3.93)	Single rates for all employment.
20.	Rajasthan	Rs. 22.00 p.d. (2.7.90)	Single rates for all employment.
21.	Sikkim	NIL	Minimum wages Act, 1948 is yet to be extended and enforced.
22.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 10.00 to* Rs. 56.25 p.d. (27.1.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
23.	Tripura	Rs. 11.80 to Rs. 23.65 p.d. (1.1.90)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 468.00 to* Rs. 1038.00 p.m. (3.1.94)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
25.	West Bengal	Rs. 17.40 to* Rs. 45.16 p.d. (1.12.93)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
26.	Andaman & Nocobar	Rs. 27.00 to Rs. 28.00 p.d. (13.8.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
27.	Chandigarh	Rs. 1043.50 p.m.* (22.2.90)	Single rates for all employment.
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 19.50 to Rs. 29.65 p.d. (15.12.92)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to zones).
29.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 22.00 to Rs. 27.00 p.d. (19.3.93)	Single rates for all employment.

1 2	3	4
30. Delhi	Rs. 57.50 p.d.* (1.2.95)	Single rates for all employment.
31. Lakshdweep	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (1.1.93)	Single rates for all employment.
32. Pondichery	Rs. 8.00 to Rs. 14.00 p.d. (15.12.89)	Rates for agricultural workers.
UA CENTRAL GOVERNMENT	Rs. 31.02 to Rs. 46.42 p.d. (1.4.95)	Rates vary from employment to employment (according to areas).

Note: *Indicates the provision of variable clearness allowance alongwith minimum rates of wages.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Mr. Chairman. Sir, expansion of employment is. no doubt, important. But employment should not mean employment with no wages or with notional wages. My question was in relation to this. My question was whether, in announcing the minimum wages by the State and the Central Governments, they take care of the minimum consumption requirement, as decided by the Planning Commission, in order to see that the workers are brought above the poverty line. In reply to the question, the hon. Minister has said that the Central Government is satisfied, but the answer is silent about the Slate Governments.

From the list circulated by the hon. Minister, it transpires that neither the Central Government nor any State Government has met the requirement. In his reply, the hon. Minister has said that the minimum consumption requirement is Rs. 11,000/- per annum in the case of rural areas and Rs. 11,800/- per annum in the case of urban areas. This is according to the 1991-92 price level. If you take into account the current price level, this would come to Rs. 19,200/- and Rs. 20,500/- in the case of rural and urban areas respectively.

Sir, if you see the lowest of the minimum wages paid in the various States, in Andhra Pradesh, it is Rs. 11/- ; in Gujarat, it is Rs. 15/- and Soon....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI JOBON ROY: My question is this. In the case of Central Government itself, it is Rs. 31.02/-. It docs not meet the minimum consumption requirement. Sir. in answer to my Starred Question No. 285, answered on 24th April, 1995, the hon. Labour Minister had said: The 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1990 also recommended that the minimum wages may be reviewed and revised, if necessary, within a period of not exceeding two years or on every rise by 50 points in CPI number, whichever is earlier.'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude by putting your question. Don't read out all these things.

SHRI JIBON ROY: My question is this. Unless the-Minimum Wages Act of 1948 is changed, unless the Act is revised, these recommendations cannot be implemented. May I know whether the Government is contemplating to revise the minimum wages and also enforce the existing wages?

डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र : महोदय, हमने उत्तर में स्पष्ट किया है कि राज्य सरकार ने और केन्द्र सरकार ने श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में, श्रम आयोग ने, कृषि आयोग ने समय-समय पर अनुशंसा की है , तदनुसार राज्य सरकारों को हिदायतें दी गई हैं कि वे न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन करें । जहां तक अब इनका सवाल है कि 5 वर्ष पर पनुः निर्धारण दो वर्ष पर न्यूनतम मजदूरी में संशोधन किया जाए। भारत सरकार के 40 महकमें है जहां मजदूरों की

मजदूरी समय-समय पर निर्धारित की जाए जो भारत सरकार ने 1992 में कर दिया है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के 1175 ऐसे मजदूरों की इकाई है। जिनके लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। अन्तर है विभिन्न राज्यों में यह सही है और इसके संबंध में श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक राष्ट्रीय मजदूरी नीति बनाने का प्रस्ताव हुआ है। इस पर अमल नहीं किया गया है, लेकिन समय-समय पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि क्या यह संभव है कि सारे देश में एक मजदूरी निर्धारित कर दी जाए। यह विचाराधीन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, please. Please be brief.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Sir, the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1990 had recommended that the Minimum Wages Act should be put in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. I would like to know whether the Government of India is thinking of implementing it.

डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र : महोदय, इस बात की सूचना तो नहीं है कि कानूनी वैधता को कहीं चुनौती दी गई है। अगर कानूनी वैधता में संवैधानिक आड़ में कुछ कहा जा रहा होगा किसी राज्य में तो उस पर सरकार विचार कर सकती है।

SHRIMATI MIRA DAS: Sir, it is the duty of the Government to raise the standard of living of the people of the country. But the National Sample Survey says that the minimum consumption requirement is Rs. 6,534/- in the case of rural areas and Rs. 7,542/- in the case of urban areas. It is from the report of the Minister. But here the Planning Commission says that the monthly income of a family in the rural areas is Rs. 181. Then, how can you say that a family with a monthly income of Rs. 181 as being above the poverty line? How has the Planning Commission estimated in this way? I know that the reply will not come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the last word! Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बेल (बी.ई.एल.) में कुप्रबंध

*65. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 जून, 1995 के "राष्ट्रीय सहारा" में "घोटालों एवं "राष्ट्रीय सहारा" में "घोटालों एंव अनियमितताओं में जकड़ा बेल-रक्षा उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता पर सवालियां निशान" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि कुप्रबंध के कारण संस्थान का बजट घाटा लगातार बढ़ने के कारण इसके कर्मचारियों में व्यापक असंतोष है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उपरोक्त तथ्यों की जांच-पड़ताल की है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारत इलेक्ट्रनिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस कम्पनी की गाजियाबाद यूनिट का घाटा जोकि 1993-94 में 6.11 करोड़ रूपए था वह 1994-95 में बढ़कर 10.07 करोड़ रुपए हो गया। इसका मुख्य कारण आर्डरों की कमी होना और बाद के वर्ष में वेतन संशोधन के कारण इस यूनिट द्वारा बकाया राशि की अदायगी किया जाना था। यह घाटा प्रबंध व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की कमी के कारण नहीं हुआ जिससे यूनिट की कुल बिक्री बढ़ेगी और इसका वाणिज्यिक कार्यनिष्पादन बेहतर होगा।

(ग) इस समाचार रिपोर्ट में उल्लिखित अन्य बातों की भी जांच की गई है। उक्त कथित अनियमितताएं निराधार पाई गई है।

Losses Incurred by HMT

*66. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: PH. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the overall losses of HMT during each of the last four years;

(b) which of the units of HMT are